

09/679371

***** Welcome to STN International *****

<u>NEWS 1</u>		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
<u>NEWS 2</u>	Dec 17	The CA Lexicon available in the CAPLUS and CA files
<u>NEWS 3</u>	Feb 06	Engineering Information Encompass files have new names
<u>NEWS 4</u>	Feb 16	TOXLINE no longer being updated
<u>NEWS 5</u>	Apr 23	Search Derwent WPINDEX by chemical structure
<u>NEWS 6</u>	Apr 23	PRE-1967 REFERENCES NOW SEARCHABLE IN CAPLUS AND CA
<u>NEWS 7</u>	May 07	DGENE Reload
<u>NEWS 8</u>	Jun 20	Published patent applications (A1) are now in USPATFULL
<u>NEWS 9</u>	JUL 13	New SDI alert frequency now available in Derwent's DWPI and DPCI
<u>NEWS 10</u>	Aug 23	In-process records and more frequent updates now in MEDLINE
<u>NEWS 11</u>	Aug 23	PAGE IMAGES FOR 1947-1966 RECORDS IN CAPLUS AND CA
<u>NEWS 12</u>	Aug 23	Adis Newsletters (ADISNEWS) now available on STN
<u>NEWS 13</u>	Sep 17	IMSworld Pharmaceutical Company Directory name change to PHARMASEARCH
<u>NEWS 14</u>	Oct 09	Korean abstracts now included in Derwent World Patents Index
<u>NEWS 15</u>	Oct 09	Number of Derwent World Patents Index updates increased
<u>NEWS 16</u>	Oct 15	Calculated properties now in the REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY File
<u>NEWS 17</u>	Oct 22	Over 1 million reactions added to CASREACT
<u>NEWS 18</u>	Oct 22	DGENE GETSIM has been improved
<u>NEWS 19</u>	Oct 29	AAASD no longer available
<u>NEWS 20</u>	Nov 19	New Search Capabilities USPATFULL and USPAT2
<u>NEWS 21</u>	Nov 19	TOXCENTER(SM) - new toxicology file now available on STN
<u>NEWS 22</u>	Nov 29	COPPERLIT now available on STN
<u>NEWS 23</u>	Nov 29	DWPI revisions to NTIS and US Provisional Numbers
<u>NEWS 24</u>	Nov 30	Files VETU and VETB to have open access
<u>NEWS 25</u>	Dec 10	WPINDEX/WPIDS/WPIX New and Revised Manual Codes for 2002
<u>NEWS 26</u>	Dec 10	DGENE BLAST Homology Search

NEWS EXPRESS August 15 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0c,
CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0 (ENG) AND V6.0J (JP),
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 07 AUGUST 2001

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***** STN Columbus *****

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=> file hcaplus

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FILE COVERS 1947 - 12 Dec 2001 VOL 135 ISS 25
 FILE LAST UPDATED: 10 Dec 2001 (20011210/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

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HCAplus now provides online access to patents and literature covered in CA from 1947 to the present. On April 22, 2001, bibliographic information and abstracts were added for over 2.2 million references published in CA from 1947 to 1966.

=> **s oxygenated (P) water**

18165 OXYGENATED
 1712185 WATER
 198138 WATERS
 1757758 WATER
 (WATER OR WATERS)

L1 2392 OXYGENATED (P) WATER

=> **s l1 and (solution or medicinal or saline or treatment)**

185843 SOLUTION
 220696 SOLUTIONS
 397710 SOLUTION
 (SOLUTION OR SOLUTIONS)
 1693247 SOLN
 802958 SOLNS
 2157561 SOLN
 (SOLN OR SOLNS)
 2240324 SOLUTION
 (SOLUTION OR SOLN)
 17098 MEDICINAL
 643 MEDICINALS
 17654 MEDICINAL
 (MEDICINAL OR MEDICINALS)
 80403 SALINE
 303 SALINES
 80574 SALINE
 (SALINE OR SALINES)
 1537818 TREATMENT
 144608 TREATMENTS
 1617579 TREATMENT
 (TREATMENT OR TREATMENTS)

L2 822 L1 AND (SOLUTION OR MEDICINAL OR SALINE OR TREATMENT)

=> **s l2 and preservative**

19545 PRESERVATIVE
 20034 PRESERVATIVES
 29893 PRESERVATIVE
 (PRESERVATIVE OR PRESERVATIVES)

L3 3 L2 AND PRESERVATIVE

=> d 13 1-3 all

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text	Editing References
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AN 2001:432812 HCAPLUS
 DN 135:36940
 TI Dye compositions for keratin fibers comprising a nonionic compound
 IN Bone, Eric; Mori, Harumi; Yamada, Hidetoshi
 PA L'oreal, Fr.
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 22 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM A61K007-13
 CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1106167	A2	20010613	EP 2000-310764	20001204
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	JP 2001220331	A2	20010814	JP 2000-369312	20001204
	US 2001032368	A1	20011025	US 2000-727585	20001204
PRAI	JP 1999-345546	A	19991203		

OS MARPAT 135:36940

AB The present invention relates to a dye compn. for keratin fibers, in particular for human keratin fibers such as hair, comprising, at least one dye [oxidn. dye (base and/or coupler) or direct dye], and at least one nonionic compd. of the general formula $R(OCH_2CH_2)_nOR_1$ ($R = C_{10-30}$ alkyl; $R_1 = C_{10-30}$ alkyl; $n = 1-100$). The present invention also relates to processes and devices for dyeing using the aforesaid compns. For example, a two-part hair dye compn. was prepd. comprising (A) oxyethylenated fatty alc. 21, lauric acid 3, cetylstearyl alc. 11.5, polyacrylic acid 0.4, silica 1.2, opacifying agent 2, propylene glycol 10, a cationic polymer as 60% aq. soln. 5, Merquat 280 3.7, sequestering agent as needed, reducing agent as needed, 20% ammonia 11, oxidn. dye as needed, and **water** up to 100 parts, and (B) Elfacos GT 282S 6.0 g, diisopropyl adipate 50 g, C_{12-15} benzoate 10 g, **preservatives** as needed, and **water** up to 100 g. At the moment of use, 10 g of compn. A was mixed with 1 g of compn. B and 15 g of **oxygenated water soln.** at 20 vols. A thick and stable compn. was obtained. The compn. obtained was applied to locks of permed hair contg. 90% white hairs. After pausing 30 min, the locks were rinsed, then washed with shampoo, rinsed again and then dried. The hair was dyed to a natural brown color.

ST hair dye polyelectrolyte surfactant

IT Dyes

(acid; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Polyelectrolytes

Surfactants

(amphoteric; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Surfactants

(anionic; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Dyes

Polyelectrolytes

Surfactants

(cationic; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Anthraquinone dyes

Azo dyes

Oxidizing agents
 Reducing agents
 (dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Keratins
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
 (dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Hair preparations
 (dyes, oxidative; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Hair preparations
 (dyes; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (fatty, ethoxylated; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Dyes
 (naphthoquinone; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Dyes
 (natural; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Dyes
 (nitrobenzene; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Surfactants
 (nonionic; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Salts, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (of peroxy acids; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Peroxides, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (org.; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Enzymes, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (redox; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Peroxy acids
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (salts; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Dyes
 (triarylmethane; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Dyes
 (xanthine; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Surfactants
 (zwitterionic; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT 91-20-3D, Naphthalene, hydroxylated 95-55-6, o-Aminophenol 106-50-3, p-Phenylenediamine, biological studies 108-45-2, m-Phenylenediamine, biological studies 110-86-1, Pyridine, biological studies 120-72-9, Indole, biological studies 123-30-8, p-Aminophenol 124-43-6 496-15-1, Indoline 533-31-3, Sesamol 591-27-5, m-Aminophenol

612-76-0, m-Diphenol 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies
 7789-31-3D, Bromic acid, alkali metal salts 17126-46-4D, Hydrogen
 hexacyanoferrate, alkali metal salts 53694-17-0, Merquat 280
 68393-49-7 131015-90-2, Elfacos GT 282S 223104-80-1
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)

(dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and
 polyelectrolytes)

IT 7732-18-5, **Water**, biological studies

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)

(**oxygenated**; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising
 surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT 7782-44-7, Oxygen, biological studies

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)

(water contg.; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants
 and polyelectrolytes)

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text	Citing References
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AN 1987:162249 HCAPLUS

DN 106:162249

TI Fate and movement of azaarenes and their anaerobic biotransformation
 products in an aquifer contaminated by wood-**treatment** chemicals

AU Pereira, Wilfred E.; Rostad, Colleen E.; Updegraff, David M.; Bennett, Jon
 L.

CS Denver Fed. Cent., US Geol. Surv., Denver, CO, 80225, USA

SO Environ. Toxicol. Chem. (1987), 6(3), 163-76

CODEN: ETOCDK; ISSN: 0730-7268

DT Journal

LA English

CC 61-2 (Water)

Section cross-reference(s): 43

AB Infiltration of wastes contg. creosote and pentachlorophenol from surface
 impoundments at an abandoned wood **treatment** facility near Pensacola,
 Florida, resulted in contamination of the underlying sand and gravel
 aquifer. Pond sludges and sediments near the source were contaminated
 with 2- to 5-ring azaarenes having log Kow values of 2.0-5.6 (Kow is an
 n-octanol/**water** partition coeff.). However, the groundwater contained
 only azaarenes and their **oxygenated** and methylated derivs. having log
 Kow values of <3.5. These compds. also were present in coal
 tar-contaminated groundwater at a site near St. Louis Park, Minnesota.
 Lab. anaerobic degrdn. studies and on-site observations indicated that
oxygenated azaarenes probably were biotransformation products of
 reactions mediated by indigenous microbial populations. Microbial
 N-methylation, C-methylation, and O-methylation reactions are reported
 here for the 1st time. In the presence of nutrients and C sources such as
 OAc- and propionate, all azaarenes studied were either partially or
 completely degraded. Evidence for the microbial degrdn. of azaarenes in
 groundwater from anaerobic zones is presented. **Oxygenated** azaarenes
 were relatively more **water**-sol., mobile, and persistent in hydrogeol.
 environments.

ST azaarene groundwater pollution wood processing; biotransformation
 anaerobic azaarene groundwater pollution; aquifer contamination wood
 processing chem

IT Water pollution

(by wood-**treatment** chems., of groundwater, fate and migration
 of azaarenes and their anaerobic biotransformation products in, of
 florida)

IT Wood **preservatives**

(groundwater pollution by, fate and migration of azaarenes and their
 anaerobic biotransformation products in relation to)

IT Methylation
(of azaarenes, by anaerobic microorganisms, groundwater pollution by wood-**treatment** chems. in relation to)

IT Wood
(**treatment** of, compds. for, groundwater pollution by, fate and migration of azaarenes and their anaerobic biotransformation products in)

IT Heterocyclic compounds
RL: POL (Pollutant); OCCU (Occurrence)
(nitrogen, arom., groundwater pollution by, from wood-**treatment**, biotransformation products in relation to, of Florida)

IT 15113-00-5P
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, in hydroxymethylquinoline degrdn. by anaerobic microorganisms, groundwater pollution by wood-**treatment** chems. in relation to)

IT 491-30-5P, 1-Hydroxyisoquinoline 4594-71-2P
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, in isoquinoline degrdn. by anaerobic microorganisms, groundwater pollution by wood-**treatment** chems. in relation to)

IT 607-66-9P, 4-Methyl-2(1H)-quinolinone 2584-47-6P
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, in methylquinoline degrdn. by anaerobic microorganisms, groundwater pollution by wood-**treatment** chems. in relation to)

IT 59-31-4P, 2(1H)-Quinolinone 606-43-9P
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, in quinoline degrdn. by anaerobic microorganisms, groundwater pollution by wood-**treatment** chems. in relation to)

IT 59-31-4 86-74-8, Carbazole 91-22-5, Quinoline, biological studies 91-63-4, 2-Methylquinoline 119-65-3, Isoquinoline 260-94-6, Acridine 491-30-5 491-35-0, 4-Methylquinoline 578-95-0
RL: OCCU (Occurrence)
(groundwater pollution by, fate and migration of azaarenes and wood-**treatment** chems. in relation to, of Florida)

IT 7727-37-9
RL: OCCU (Occurrence)
(heterocyclic compounds, nitrogen, arom., groundwater pollution by, from wood-**treatment**, biotransformation products in relation to, of Florida)

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text Citings
References

AN 1965:447269 HCAPLUS
DN 63:47269
OREF 63:8619f,8620a-b
TI Wax-polyethylene paper-coating emulsions containing solubilized proteins
IN Behnke, John M.
PA NOPCO Chemical Co.
SO 5 pp.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
NCL 260008000
CC 52 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 3192172		19650629	US	19610317
AB	Sapond., oxygenated paraffin waxes are used as the primary emulsifiers. As secondary emulsifiers, 1-15% H2O-solubilized soybean protein or casein are claimed; mixts. of the emulsions with polymer latexes are also				

claimed. As **water** softeners, silicates and phosphates may be present. For example, 21 lb. paraffin wax, m. 150-5°F., and 18.7 lb. of a Fischer-Tropsch wax were melted together at 110°, and 7 lb. of polyethylene of mol. wt. 7000 was added. Concurrently, 5.38 lb. primary emulsifier **soln.** was prepd., consisting of 0.48 lb. **oxygenated** hard paraffin wax and 0.05 lb. NaOH dispersed in H₂O at 100°. As the secondary emulsifier, H₂O 45.2, casein 1.8, 28% NH₄OH 14, Na₄P₄O₁₂ 0.11, and 37.5% aq. Na₂Si₄O₉ 0.28 lb. were mixed in a 3rd vessel at 100°. The 2 emulsifier **solns.** were then combined and the molten mixt. of wax and polyethylene added to give a dispersion, which was emulsified by passing through a homogenizer at 4500 psi. and 100° giving emulsion particles of <2 μ size. The emulsion was cooled rapidly to 40° and HCHO was added as a **preservative**; it was stable for >6 months. To 15 lb. of the emulsion, 15 lb. of an aq. emulsion contg. 50% poly(vinyl acetate) (I) solids and 15 lb. of an aq. latex contg. 50% solids comprising I and acrylic acid were added at room temp. to give a wax-latex emulsion of similar storage stability. Both the wax emulsion and the wax-latex mixt. were coated on paper and dried at 300°F. as 1-mil coatings. These were nonblocking, resistant to penetration by turpentine, H₂O, castor oil, and corn oil during a 1-week test period, and did not crack when creased.

=> **s oxygenated water**

18165 OXYGENATED

1712185 WATER

198138 WATERS

1757758 WATER

(WATER OR WATERS)

L4 551 OXYGENATED WATER
(OXYGENATED(W)WATER)

=> **s 14 and sports**

1693 SPORTS

L5 0 L4 AND SPORTS

=> **s 14 and skin**

158976 SKIN

5661 SKINS

161854 SKIN

(SKIN OR SKINS)

L6 6 L4 AND SKIN

=> **d 16 1-6 all**

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text	Citing References
AN 1989:463717 HCAPLUS	
DN 111:63717	
TI Method for introducing gas into water in superequilibrium quantity, apparatus for carrying out the method and water produced by the method	
IN Ott, Walter H.; Kehrli, Juerg H.	
PA Harrier, Inc., USA	
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 13 pp.	
CODEN: EPXXDW	
DT Patent	
LA English	
IC ICM B01F003-04	
ICS B01F005-00	
CC 61-5 (Water)	
Section cross-reference(s): 16, 19, 60, 63	
FAN.CNT 1	
PATENT NO.	KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI	EP 312642	A1	19890426	EP 1987-115583	19871023
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	ZA 8807848	A	19890726	ZA 1988-7848	19881020
	IL 88116	A1	19921115	IL 1988-88116	19881020
	EP 314015	A1	19890503	EP 1988-117600	19881021
	EP 314015	B1	19940706		
	EP 314015	B2	19970709		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	WO 8903724	A1	19890505	WO 1988-EP948	19881021
	W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CH, DE, DK, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MC, MG, MW, NL, NO, RO, SD, SE, SU, US				
	RW: BJ, CF, CG, CM, GA, ML, MR, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 8826145	A1	19890523	AU 1988-26145	19881021
	AU 604584	B2	19901220		
	JP 01199634	A2	19890811	JP 1988-264251	19881021
	BR 8807270	A	19900301	BR 1988-7270	19881021
	JP 02501990	T2	19900705	JP 1988-508794	19881021
	JP 2760534	B2	19900604		
	HU 54071	A2	19910128	HU 1988-6280	19881021
	ES 2056091	T3	19941001	ES 1988-117600	19881021
	CN 1033577	A	19890705	CN 1988-107298	19881022
	DD 297774	A5	19920123	DD 1988-321031	19881024
	DK 8903108	A	19890622	DK 1989-3108	19890622
	FI 8903095	A	19890622	FI 1989-3095	19890622
	NO 8902594	A	19890823	NO 1989-2594	19890622
PRAI	EP 1987-115583		19871023		
	EP 1988-116219		19880930		
	WO 1988-EP948		19881021		
AB	A gas, e.g. O ₂ , O ₃ , CO ₂ , He, or Ar, is introduced into water in superequil. amts. by moving and circulating the water to form an intensive vortex similar to a tornado funnel and exposing the surface of the funnel to the gas. The circulation is maintained until every water particle has entered and left the vortex 100 times. The gas is then in a stable and bound state. The app. for the method has a balloon-like container with a tapered lower part and an oblique and tangential inlet duct somewhat below the largest diam. of the balloon. The feedback circulation path includes a pump and a resonator between the lower end of the container and the duct. The resonator forces the water flowing there through to rotate in a plane normal to the flow direction creating a vortex. Oxygenated water formed by this process was found to stimulate blood coagulation, reduce alc. effects on people, reduce yeast infections on skin , reduce frostbite, and promote seed germination.				
ST	gas uptake water superequil app				
IT	Wastewater treatment				
	Water purification				
	(gas uptake in, at superequil. levels)				
IT	124-38-9P, Carbon dioxide, uses and miscellaneous 7440-37-1P, Argon, uses and miscellaneous 7440-59-7P, Helium, uses and miscellaneous 7782-44-7P, Oxygen, uses and miscellaneous 10028-15-6P, Ozone, uses and miscellaneous				
	RL: PREP (Preparation)				
	(water contg. superequil. amts. of, prepn. of)				

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text	Citing References
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AN 1985:209144 HCAPLUS
 DN 102:209144
 TI Oil-in-water emulsions for cosmetic use
 IN Herzog, Paul; Herzog-Thomander, Karin
 PA Switz.
 SO Patentschrift (Switz.), 3 pp.
 CODEN: SWXXAS

DT Patent
LA French
IC ICM A61K007-00
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	CH 647145	A	19850115	CH 1981-1995	19810324
AB	Oil-in-water emulsions for cosmetics contain oxygenated water and compds. from milk, oily compds. and emulsifiers. Since the oily phase of milk is a very fine dispersion it is easily transported across the skin by the oxygenated water . Thus, glycerol monostearate [31566-31-1] 160, paraffin oil 160, cetyl alc. [36653-82-4] 160, liq. petrolatum 300 and Tween 80 [9005-65-6] 50 g were mixed in a std. mixing app. This mixt. (300 g) was mixed with 1 L of a mixt. of cow milk and water (1:2) at 70°. This was followed by the addn. of 0.8 L distd. water contg. 200 mL oxygenated water (30%).				
ST	milk oxygenated water emulsion cosmetic				
IT	Milk (cosmetic oil-in-water emulsions contg. oxygenated water and)				
IT	Paraffin oils RL: BIOL (Biological study) (cosmetic oil-in-water emulsions contg. oxygenated water and milk and)				
IT	Cosmetics (emulsions, oil-in-water, oxygenated water and milk for)				
IT	112-92-5	9005-65-6	31566-31-1	36653-82-4	
	RL: BIOL (Biological study) (cosmetic oil-in-water emulsions contg. oxygenated water and milk and)				
IT	7732-18-5, biological studies RL: BIOL (Biological study) (oxygenated, cosmetic oil-in-water emulsions contg. milk and)				

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text	Citing References
-----------	-------------------

AN 1984:616462 HCAPLUS
DN 101:216462
TI Ointment containing arsenic and cassava flour for cancer treatment
IN Darcheux, Mario
PA Fr.
SO Fr. Demande, 3 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DT Patent
LA French
IC A61K035-78
ICA A61K033-36; A61K033-40
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 2539993	A1	19840803	FR 1983-1408	19830128
AB	An ointment contg. As 2, cassava flour 2, oxygenated water 2, cognac 2 and a medicinal plant (moucou-moucou) 2 g is useful for skin cancer treatment. Remission of a tumor is obsd. at the end of 2 mo after application.				
ST	skin cancer ointment; cognac skin cancer; cassava flour skin cancer; plant medicinal skin cancer; arsenic ointment skin cancer				
IT	Neoplasm inhibitors (arsenic and cognac and cassava flour in ointments as skin)				

IT Moucou-moucou
(ointments contg., for **skin** cancer treatment)

IT Alcoholic beverages
(cognac, ointments contg., for **skin** cancer treatment)

IT Cassava
(flour, ointments contg., for **skin** cancer treatment)

IT 7440-38-2, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ointments contg., for **skin** cancer treatment)

IT 7732-18-5, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(oxygenated, ointments contg., for **skin** cancer treatment)

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text	Citing References
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AN 1984:25946 HCAPLUS
DN 100:25946
TI Cosmetics containing **oxygenated water**
PA Watanabe, Shizuho, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC A61K007-00
CC 62-1 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 58185512	A2	19831029	JP 1982-67493	19820423
	JP 03068843	B4	19911030		

AB Cosmetics contain **oxygenated water** which maintains a const. pH and activates **skin** metab. when applied to the **skin**. The **oxygenated water** is prepd. by aeration of water with air contg. O₃. Thus, a mixt. of alc. 40, L-menthol 0.07, D-camphor 0.07, and perfume 0.3% was added to O₃-contg. 55.56% and 4% 1,3-butylene glycol and mixed to obtain a hair tonic.

ST ozone water cosmetic; hair prepn ozone water

IT Hair preparations
(ozone-contg. water for)

IT Cosmetics
(water contg. ozone for)

IT 7732-18-5, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ozone-contg., for cosmetics)

IT 10028-15-6, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(water contg., for cosmetics)

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text	Citing References
--------------	----------------------

AN 1982:584345 HCAPLUS
DN 97:184345
TI Environmentally favorable liming of **skins**
IN Fekete, Kalman; Karnischer, Tamas; Malovecz, Istvan; Tuba, Istvan; Lukasics, Bela; Makk, Antal; Princz, Zoltan; Szabo, Antal
PA Bor-, Mubor- es Cipoipari Kutato Intezet, Hung.
SO Belg., 16 pp.
CODEN: BEXXAL
DT Patent
LA French
CC 45-2 (Industrial Organic Chemicals, Leather, Fats, and Waxes)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	BE 892433	A1	19820910	BE 1982-10450	19820310
	HU 24330	O	19830128	HU 1981-616	19810311
	HU 181796	B	19831112		
	FR 2501717	A1	19820917	FR 1982-3987	19820310
	FR 2501717	B1	19851115		
	WO 8203228	A1	19820930	WO 1982-HU9	19820310
	W: AT, DE, JP, NL, RO, SU, US				
	NL 8220057	A	19830201	NL 1982-20057	19820310
	JP 58500252	T2	19830217	JP 1982-500849	19820310
	JP 01040880	B4	19890831		
	DE 3237431	T	19831020	DE 1982-3237431	19820310
	AT 8209013	A	19840915	AT 1982-9013	19820310
	AT 377781	B	19850425		
	CS 232721	B2	19850214	CS 1982-1678	19820311
	DD 210078	A5	19840530	DD 1982-238272	19820318
US 4457759	A	19840703	US 1982-440222	19821029	
RO 88178	B3	19860228	RO 1982-109004	19821109	
PRAI	HU 1981-616		19810311		
	WO 1982-HU9		19820310		

AB Pigskins are subjected to enzymic unhairing and to liming (to destroy hair) with a liquor contg. $\leq 2\%$ Na₂S and/or NaSH, and the liquor (before removal of **skins**) is treated with Mn sulfate and **oxygenated water** to oxidize sulfide ions, giving a less noxious liquor. Thus, pigskins were subjected to enzymic unhairing, rinsed, treated with 30% water (based on **skins**) in the presence of 1% of a 60% Na₂S soln. for 90 min, treated with 70% water contg. 4% Ca(OH)₂ for ~16 h, treated with 100% water and 0.04% Mn sulfate for 15 min, treated with 5% **oxygenated water** during 10 min, and agitated for 150 min to oxidize sulfide ions. The liquor was removed, and the hides were processed to prep. leather.

ST pigskin liming pollution control; sulfide oxidn pigskin liming; manganese catalyst oxidn sulfide; hide liming pollution control

IT Oxidation catalysts
(manganese sulfate, for sulfide ions in liquor from liming of pigskins)

IT Hide
(pigskin, liming of, oxidn. of sulfide ions in, for pollution control)

IT 10124-55-7
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(catalysts, for oxidn. of sulfide ions in liquor from liming of pigskins)

IT 1313-82-2, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(oxidn. of, in liquor from liming of pigskins, for pollution control)

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text	Citing References
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AN 1977:465529 HCAPLUS

DN 87:65529

TI Cutaneous respiration in three freshwater teleosts

AU Kirsch, R.; Nonnotte, G.

CS Lab. Physiol. Comp. Regul., CNRS, Strasbourg, Fr.

SO Respir. Physiol. (1977), 29(3), 339-54
CODEN: RSPYAK

DT Journal

LA English

CC 12-2 (Nonmammalian Biochemistry)

AB Cutaneous O consumption was the same (4.5 nmol/cm²/min) in the eel (*Anguilla anguilla*), trout (*Salmo gairdnerii*), and tench (*Tinca tinca*). It accounted for 35% of total O consumption in the eel; 23% in the tench, which lives in poorly **oxygenated water**; and 13% in the trout living in

highly **oxygenated water**. Cutaneous O consumption was equal to (Salmo and Tinca) or greater than (Anguilla) cutaneous O uptake from the external medium. Consequently, the **skin** in these 3 speceis is not an O exchanger for the benefit of other organs.

ST respiration **skin** fish; Anguilla respiration **skin**; Salmo respiration **skin**; Tinca respiration **skin**
 IT Animal respiration
 (by **skin**, of fish)
 IT Anguilla anguilla
 Salmo gairdneri
 Tench
 (respiration by **skin** of)
 IT **Skin**, metabolism
 (respiration by, of fish)

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 NEWS 18 Oct 22 DGENE GETSIM has been improved
 NEWS 19 Oct 29 AAASD no longer available
 NEWS 20 Nov 19 New Search Capabilities USPATFULL and USPAT2
 NEWS 21 Nov 19 TOXCENTER(SM) - new toxicology file now available on STN
 NEWS 22 Nov 29 COPPERLIT now available on STN
 NEWS 23 Nov 29 DWPI revisions to NTIS and US Provisional Numbers
 NEWS 24 Nov 30 Files VETU and VETB to have open access
 NEWS 25 Dec 10 WPINDEX/WPIDS/WPIX New and Revised Manual Codes for 2002
 NEWS 26 Dec 10 DGENE BLAST Homology Search

NEWS EXPRESS August 15 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0c,
 CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0 (ENG) AND V6.0J (JP),
 AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 07 AUGUST 2001

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 FILE LAST UPDATED: 10 Dec 2001 (20011210/ED)

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=> **s oxygenated (P) water**

18165 OXYGENATED
 1712185 WATER
 198138 WATERS
 1757758 WATER
 (WATER OR WATERS)

L1 2392 OXYGENATED (P) WATER

=> **s l1 and (solution or medicinal or saline or treatment)**

185843 SOLUTION
 220696 SOLUTIONS
 397710 SOLUTION
 (SOLUTION OR SOLUTIONS)
 1693247 SOLN
 802958 SOLNS
 2157561 SOLN
 (SOLN OR SOLNS)
 2240324 SOLUTION
 (SOLUTION OR SOLN)
 17098 MEDICINAL
 643 MEDICINALS
 17654 MEDICINAL
 (MEDICINAL OR MEDICINALS)
 80403 SALINE
 303 SALINES
 80574 SALINE
 (SALINE OR SALINES)
 1537818 TREATMENT
 144608 TREATMENTS
 1617579 TREATMENT
 (TREATMENT OR TREATMENTS)

L2 822 L1 AND (SOLUTION OR MEDICINAL OR SALINE OR TREATMENT)

=> **s l2 and preservative**

19545 PRESERVATIVE
 20034 PRESERVATIVES
 29893 PRESERVATIVE
 (PRESERVATIVE OR PRESERVATIVES)

L3 3 L2 AND PRESERVATIVE

=> d 13 1-3 all

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text	Citing References
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AN 2001:432812 HCAPLUS

DN 135:36940

TI Dye compositions for keratin fibers comprising a nonionic compound

IN Bone, Eric; Mori, Harumi; Yamada, Hidetoshi

PA L'oreal, Fr.

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 22 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A61K007-13

CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1106167	A2	20010613	EP 2000-310764	20001204
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	JP 2001220331	A2	20010814	JP 2000-369312	20001204
	US 2001032368	A1	20011025	US 2000-727585	20001204
PRAI	JP 1999-345546	A	19991203		

OS MARPAT 135:36940

AB The present invention relates to a dye compn. for keratin fibers, in particular for human keratin fibers such as hair, comprising, at least one dye [oxidn. dye (base and/or coupler) or direct dye], and at least one nonionic compd. of the general formula $R(OCH_2CH_2)_nOR_1$ ($R = C_{10-30}$ alkyl; $R_1 = C_{10-30}$ alkyl; $n = 1-100$). The present invention also relates to processes and devices for dyeing using the aforesaid compns. For example, a two-part hair dye compn. was prepd. comprising (A) oxyethylenated fatty alc. 21, lauric acid 3, cetylstearyl alc. 11.5, polyacrylic acid 0.4, silica 1.2, opacifying agent 2, propylene glycol 10, a cationic polymer as 60% aq. soln. 5, Merquat 280 3.7, sequestering agent as needed, reducing agent as needed, 20% ammonia 11, oxidn. dye as needed, and **water** up to 100 parts, and (B) Elfacos GT 282S 6.0 g, diisopropyl adipate 50 g, C12-15 benzoate 10 g, **preservatives** as needed, and **water** up to 100 g. At the moment of use, 10 g of compn. A was mixed with 1 g of compn. B and 15 g of **oxygenated water soln.** at 20 vols. A thick and stable compn. was obtained. The compn. obtained was applied to locks of permed hair contg. 90% white hairs. After pausing 30 min, the locks were rinsed, then washed with shampoo, rinsed again and then dried. The hair was dyed to a natural brown color.

ST hair dye polyelectrolyte surfactant

IT Dyes

(acid; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Polyelectrolytes

Surfactants

(amphoteric; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Surfactants

(anionic; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Dyes

Polyelectrolytes

Surfactants

(cationic; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Anthraquinone dyes

Azo dyes

Oxidizing agents
 Reducing agents
 (dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Keratins
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
 (dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Hair preparations
 (dyes, oxidative; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Hair preparations
 (dyes; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (fatty, ethoxylated; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Dyes
 (naphthoquinone; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Dyes
 (natural; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Dyes
 (nitrobenzene; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Surfactants
 (nonionic; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Salts, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (of peroxy acids; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Peroxides, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (org.; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Enzymes, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (redox; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Peroxy acids
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (salts; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Dyes
 (triarylmethane; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Dyes
 (xanthine; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Surfactants
 (zwitterionic; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT 91-20-3D, Naphthalene, hydroxylated 95-55-6, o-Aminophenol 106-50-3, p-Phenylenediamine, biological studies 108-45-2, m-Phenylenediamine, biological studies 110-86-1, Pyridine, biological studies 120-72-9, Indole, biological studies 123-30-8, p-Aminophenol 124-43-6, 496-15-1, Indoline 533-31-3, Sesamol 591-27-5, m-Aminophenol

612-76-0, m-Diphenol 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies
 7789-31-3D, Bromic acid, alkali metal salts 17126-46-4D, Hydrogen
 hexacyanoferrate, alkali metal salts 53694-17-0, Merquat 280
 68393-49-7 131015-90-2, Elfacos GT 282S 223104-80-1
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)

- (dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and
 polyelectrolytes)
- IT 7732-18-5, **Water**, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (oxygenated; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising
 surfactants and polyelectrolytes)
- IT 7782-44-7, Oxygen, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (water contg.; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants
 and polyelectrolytes)

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text	Citing References
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- AN 1987:162249 HCAPLUS
 DN 106:162249
 TI Fate and movement of azaarenes and their anaerobic biotransformation
 products in an aquifer contaminated by wood-treatment chemicals
 AU Pereira, Wilfred E.; Rostad, Colleen E.; Updegraff, David M.; Bennett, Jon
 L.
 CS Denver Fed. Cent., US Geol. Surv., Denver, CO, 80225, USA
 SO Environ. Toxicol. Chem. (1987), 6(3), 163-76
 CODEN: ETOCDK; ISSN: 0730-7268
 DT Journal
 LA English
 CC 61-2 (Water)
 Section cross-reference(s): 43
- AB Infiltration of wastes contg. creosote and pentachlorophenol from surface
 impoundments at an abandoned wood treatment facility near Pensacola,
 Florida, resulted in contamination of the underlying sand and gravel
 aquifer. Pond sludges and sediments near the source were contaminated
 with 2- to 5-ring azaarenes having log Kow values of 2.0-5.6 (Kow is an
 n-octanol/water partition coeff.). However, the groundwater contained
 only azaarenes and their oxygenated and methylated derivs. having log
 Kow values of <3.5. These compds. also were present in coal
 tar-contaminated groundwater at a site near St. Louis Park, Minnesota.
 Lab. anaerobic degrdn. studies and on-site observations indicated that
 oxygenated azaarenes probably were biotransformation products of
 reactions mediated by indigenous microbial populations. Microbial
 N-methylation, C-methylation, and O-methylation reactions are reported
 here for the 1st time. In the presence of nutrients and C sources such as
 OAc- and propionate, all azaarenes studied were either partially or
 completely degraded. Evidence for the microbial degrdn. of azaarenes in
 groundwater from anaerobic zones is presented. Oxygenated azaarenes
 were relatively more water-sol., mobile, and persistent in hydrogeol.
 environments.
- ST azaarene groundwater pollution wood processing; biotransformation
 anaerobic azaarene groundwater pollution; aquifer contamination wood
 processing chem
- IT Water pollution
 (by wood-treatment chems., of groundwater, fate and migration
 of azaarenes and their anaerobic biotransformation products in, of
 florida)
- IT Wood preservatives
 (groundwater pollution by, fate and migration of azaarenes and their
 anaerobic biotransformation products in relation to)

- IT Methylation
(of azaarenes, by anaerobic microorganisms, groundwater pollution by wood-**treatment** chems. in relation to)
- IT Wood
(**treatment** of, compds. for, groundwater pollution by, fate and migration of azaarenes and their anaerobic biotransformation products in)
- IT Heterocyclic compounds
RL: POL (Pollutant); OCCU (Occurrence)
(nitrogen, arom., groundwater pollution by, from wood-**treatment**, biotransformation products in relation to, of Florida)
- IT 15113-00-5P
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, in hydroxymethylquinoline degrdn. by anaerobic microorganisms, groundwater pollution by wood-**treatment** chems. in relation to)
- IT 491-30-5P, 1-Hydroxyisoquinoline 4594-71-2P
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, in isoquinoline degrdn. by anaerobic microorganisms, groundwater pollution by wood-**treatment** chems. in relation to)
- IT 607-66-9P, 4-Methyl-2(1H)-quinolinone 2584-47-6P
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, in methylquinoline degrdn. by anaerobic microorganisms, groundwater pollution by wood-**treatment** chems. in relation to)
- IT 59-31-4P, 2(1H)-Quinolinone 606-43-9P
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, in quinoline degrdn. by anaerobic microorganisms, groundwater pollution by wood-**treatment** chems. in relation to)
- IT 59-31-4 86-74-8, Carbazole 91-22-5, Quinoline, biological studies 91-63-4, 2-Methylquinoline 119-65-3, Isoquinoline 260-94-6, Acridine 491-30-5 491-35-0, 4-Methylquinoline 578-95-0
RL: OCCU (Occurrence)
(groundwater pollution by, fate and migration of azaarenes and wood-**treatment** chems. in relation to, of Florida)
- IT 7727-37-9
RL: OCCU (Occurrence)
(heterocyclic compounds, nitrogen, arom., groundwater pollution by, from wood-**treatment**, biotransformation products in relation to, of Florida)

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full
Text

Citing
References

AN 1965:447269 HCAPLUS
DN 63:47269
OREF 63:8619f,8620a-b
TI Wax-polyethylene paper-coating emulsions containing solubilized proteins
IN Behnke, John M.
PA NOPCO Chemical Co.
SO 5 pp.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
NCL 260008000
CC 52 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 3192172		19650629	US	19610317

AB Sapond., **oxygenated** paraffin waxes are used as the primary emulsifiers. As secondary emulsifiers, 1-15% H2O-solubilized soybean protein or casein are claimed; mixts. of the emulsions with polymer latexes are also

claimed. As **water** softeners, silicates and phosphates may be present. For example, 21 lb. paraffin wax, m. 150-5°F., and 18.7 lb. of a Fischer-Tropsch wax were melted together at 110°, and 7 lb. of polyethylene of mol. wt. 7000 was added. Concurrently, 5.38 lb. primary emulsifier **soln.** was prepd., consisting of 0.48 lb. **oxygenated** hard paraffin wax and 0.05 lb. NaOH dispersed in H₂O at 100°. As the secondary emulsifier, H₂O 45.2, casein 1.8, 28% NH₄OH 14, Na₄P₄O₁₂ 0.11, and 37.5% aq. Na₂Si₄O₉ 0.28 lb. were mixed in a 3rd vessel at 100°. The 2 emulsifier **solns.** were then combined and the molten mixt. of wax and polyethylene added to give a dispersion, which was emulsified by passing through a homogenizer at 4500 psi. and 100° giving emulsion particles of <2 μ size. The emulsion was cooled rapidly to 40° and HCHO was added as a **preservative**; it was stable for >6 months. To 15 lb. of the emulsion, 15 lb. of an aq. emulsion contg. 50% poly(vinyl acetate) (I) solids and 15 lb. of an aq. latex contg. 50% solids comprising I and acrylic acid were added at room temp. to give a wax-latex emulsion of similar storage stability. Both the wax emulsion and the wax-latex mixt. were coated on paper and dried at 300°F. as 1-mil coatings. These were nonblocking, resistant to penetration by turpentine, H₂O, castor oil, and corn oil during a 1-week test period, and did not crack when creased.

=> s **oxygenated water**

18165 OXYGENATED
1712185 WATER
198138 WATERS
1757758 WATER

(WATER OR WATERS)

L4 551 OXYGENATED WATER
(OXYGENATED (W) WATER)

=> s **14 and sports**

1693 SPORTS

L5 0 L4 AND SPORTS

=> s **14 and skin**

158976 SKIN
5661 SKINS
161854 SKIN

(SKIN OR SKINS)

L6 6 L4 AND SKIN

=> d **16 1-6 all**

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text	Citing References
-----------	-------------------

AN 1989:463717 HCAPLUS

DN 111:63717

TI Method for introducing gas into water in superequilibrium quantity, apparatus for carrying out the method and water produced by the method

IN Ott, Walter H.; Kehrli, Juerg H.

PA Harrier, Inc., USA

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 13 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM B01F003-04

ICS B01F005-00

CC 61-5 (Water)

Section cross-reference(s): 16, 19, 60, 63

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	EP 312642	A1	19890426	EP 1987-115583	19871023
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	ZA 8807848	A	19890726	ZA 1988-7848	19881020
	IL 88116	A1	19921115	IL 1988-88116	19881020
	EP 314015	A1	19890503	EP 1988-117600	19881021
	EP 314015	B1	19940706		
	EP 314015	B2	19970709		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	WO 8903724	A1	19890505	WO 1988-EP948	19881021
	W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CH, DE, DK, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MC, MG, MW, NL, NO, RO, SD, SE, SU, US				
	RW: BJ, CF, CG, CM, GA, ML, MR, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 8826145	A1	19890523	AU 1988-26145	19881021
	AU 604584	B2	19901220		
	JP 01199634	A2	19890811	JP 1988-264251	19881021
	BR 8807270	A	19900301	BR 1988-7270	19881021
	JP 02501990	T2	19900705	JP 1988-508794	19881021
	JP 2760534	B2	19980604		
	HU 54071	A2	19910128	HU 1988-6280	19881021
	ES 2056091	T3	19941001	ES 1988-117600	19881021
	CN 1033577	A	19890705	CN 1988-107298	19881022
	DD 297774	A5	19920123	DD 1988-321031	19881024
	DK 8903108	A	19890622	DK 1989-3108	19890622
	FI 8903095	A	19890622	FI 1989-3095	19890622
	NO 8902594	A	19890823	NO 1989-2594	19890622
PRAI	EP 1987-115583		19871023		
	EP 1988-116219		19880930		
	WO 1988-EP948		19881021		

AB A gas, e.g. O₂, O₃, CO₂, He, or Ar, is introduced into water in superequil. amts. by moving and circulating the water to form an intensive vortex similar to a tornado funnel and exposing the surface of the funnel to the gas. The circulation is maintained until every water particle has entered and left the vortex 100 times. The gas is then in a stable and bound state. The app. for the method has a balloon-like container with a tapered lower part and an oblique and tangential inlet duct somewhat below the largest diam. of the balloon. The feedback circulation path includes a pump and a resonator between the lower end of the container and the duct. The resonator forces the water flowing there through to rotate in a plane normal to the flow direction creating a vortex. **Oxygenated water** formed by this process was found to stimulate blood coagulation, reduce alc. effects on people, reduce yeast infections on **skin**, reduce frostbite, and promote seed germination.

ST gas uptake water superequil app

IT Wastewater treatment

Water purification

(gas uptake in, at superequil. levels)

IT 124-38-9P, Carbon dioxide, uses and miscellaneous 7440-37-1P, Argon, uses and miscellaneous 7440-59-7P, Helium, uses and miscellaneous 7782-44-7P, Oxygen, uses and miscellaneous 10028-15-6P, Ozone, uses and miscellaneous

RL: PREP (Preparation)

(water contg. superequil. amts. of, prepn. of)

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text	Citing References
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AN 1985:209144 HCAPLUS

DN 102:209144

TI Oil-in-water emulsions for cosmetic use

IN Herzog, Paul; Herzog-Thomander, Karin

PA Switz.

SO Patentschrift (Switz.), 3 pp.

CODEN: SWXXAS

DT Patent
LA French
IC ICM A61K007-00
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	CH 647145	A	19850115	CH 1981-1995	19810324
AB	Oil-in-water emulsions for cosmetics contain oxygenated water and compds. from milk, oily compds. and emulsifiers. Since the oily phase of milk is a very fine dispersion it is easily transported across the skin by the oxygenated water . Thus, glycerol monostearate [31566-31-1] 160, paraffin oil 160, cetyl alc. [36653-82-4] 160, liq. petrolatum 300 and Tween 80 [9005-65-6] 50 g were mixed in a std. mixing app. This mixt. (300 g) was mixed with 1 L of a mixt. of cow milk and water (1:2) at 70°. This was followed by the addn. of 0.8 L distd. water contg. 200 mL oxygenated water (30%).				
ST	milk oxygenated water emulsion cosmetic				
IT	Milk (cosmetic oil-in-water emulsions contg. oxygenated water and)				
IT	Paraffin oils RL: BIOL (Biological study) (cosmetic oil-in-water emulsions contg. oxygenated water and milk and)				
IT	Cosmetics (emulsions, oil-in-water, oxygenated water and milk for)				
IT	112-92-5	9005-65-6	31566-31-1	36653-82-4	
	RL: BIOL (Biological study) (cosmetic oil-in-water emulsions contg. oxygenated water and milk and)				
IT	7732-18-5, biological studies RL: BIOL (Biological study) (oxygenated, cosmetic oil-in-water emulsions contg. milk and)				

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text	Citing References
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AN 1984:616462 HCAPLUS
DN 101:216462
TI Ointment containing arsenic and cassava flour for cancer treatment
IN Darcheux, Mario
PA Fr.
SO Fr. Demande, 3 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DT Patent
LA French
IC A61K035-78
ICA A61K033-36; A61K033-40
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 2539993	A1	19840803	FR 1983-1408	19830128
AB	An ointment contg. As 2, cassava flour 2, oxygenated water 2, cognac 2 and a medicinal plant (moucou-moucou) 2 g is useful for skin cancer treatment. Remission of a tumor is obsd. at the end of 2 mo after application.				
ST	skin cancer ointment; cognac skin cancer; cassava flour skin cancer; plant medicinal skin cancer; arsenic ointment skin cancer				
IT	Neoplasm inhibitors (arsenic and cognac and cassava flour in ointments as skin)				

IT Moucou-moucou
(ointments contg., for **skin** cancer treatment)

IT Alcoholic beverages
(cognac, ointments contg., for **skin** cancer treatment)

IT Cassava
(flour, ointments contg., for **skin** cancer treatment)

IT 7440-38-2, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ointments contg., for **skin** cancer treatment)

IT 7732-18-5, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(oxygenated, ointments contg., for **skin** cancer treatment)

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text	Citing References
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AN 1984:25946 HCAPLUS
DN 100:25946
TI Cosmetics containing **oxygenated water**
PA Watanabe, Shizuho, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC A61K007-00
CC 62-1 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 58185512	A2	19831029	JP 1982-67493	19820423
	JP 03068843	B4	19911030		

AB Cosmetics contain **oxygenated water** which maintains a const. pH and activates **skin** metab. when applied to the **skin**. The **oxygenated water** is prepd. by aeration of water with air contg. O3. Thus, a mixt. of alc. 40, L-menthol 0.07, D-camphor 0.07, and perfume 0.3% was added to O3-contg. 55.56% and 4% 1,3-butylene glycol and mixed to obtain a hair tonic.

ST ozone water cosmetic; hair prepn ozone water

IT Hair preparations
(ozone-contg. water for)

IT Cosmetics
(water contg. ozone for)

IT 7732-18-5, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ozone-contg., for cosmetics)

IT 10028-15-6, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(water contg., for cosmetics)

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text	Citing References
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AN 1982:584345 HCAPLUS
DN 97:184345
TI Environmentally favorable liming of **skins**
IN Fekete, Kalman; Karnischer, Tamas; Malovecz, Istvan; Tuba, Istvan; Lukasics, Bela; Makk, Antal; Princz, Zoltan; Szabo, Antal
PA Bor-, Mubor- es Cipoipari Kutato Intezet, Hung.
SO Belg., 16 pp.
CODEN: BEXXAL
DT Patent
LA French
CC 45-2 (Industrial Organic Chemicals, Leather, Fats, and Waxes)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	BE 892433	A1	19820910	BE 1982-10450	19820310
	HU 24330	O	19830128	HU 1981-616	19810311
	HU 181796	B	19831112		
	FR 2501717	A1	19820917	FR 1982-3987	19820310
	FR 2501717	B1	19851115		
	WO 8203228	A1	19820930	WO 1982-HU9	19820310
	W: AT, DE, JP, NL, RO, SU, US				
	NL 8220057	A	19830201	NL 1982-20057	19820310
	JP 58500252	T2	19830217	JP 1982-500849	19820310
	JP 01040880	B4	19890831		
	DE 3237431	T	19831020	DE 1982-3237431	19820310
	AT 8209013	A	19840915	AT 1982-9013	19820310
	AT 377781	B	19850425		
	CS 232721	B2	19850214	CS 1982-1678	19820311
	DD 210078	A5	19840530	DD 1982-238272	19820318
	US 4457759	A	19840703	US 1982-440222	19821029
	RO 88178	B3	19860228	RO 1982-109004	19821109
PRAI	HU 1981-616		19810311		
	WO 1982-HU9		19820310		

AB Pigskins are subjected to enzymic unhairing and to liming (to destroy hair) with a liquor contg. $\leq 2\%$ Na₂S and/or NaSH, and the liquor (before removal of **skins**) is treated with Mn sulfate and **oxygenated water** to oxidize sulfide ions, giving a less noxious liquor. Thus, pigskins were subjected to enzymic unhairing, rinsed, treated with 30% water (based on **skins**) in the presence of 1% of a 60% Na₂S soln. for 90 min, treated with 70% water contg. 4% Ca(OH)₂ for ~16 h, treated with 100% water and 0.04% Mn sulfate for 15 min, treated with 5% **oxygenated water** during 10 min, and agitated for 150 min to oxidize sulfide ions. The liquor was removed, and the hides were processed to prep. leather.

ST pigskin liming pollution control; sulfide oxidn pigskin liming; manganese catalyst oxidn sulfide; hide liming pollution control

IT Oxidation catalysts
(manganese sulfate, for sulfide ions in liquor from liming of pigskins)

IT Hide
(pigskin, liming of, oxidn. of sulfide ions in, for pollution control)

IT 10124-55-7
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(catalysts, for oxidn. of sulfide ions in liquor from liming of pigskins)

IT 1313-82-2, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(oxidn. of, in liquor from liming of pigskins, for pollution control)

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text	Citing References
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AN 1977:465529 HCAPLUS

DN 87:65529

TI Cutaneous respiration in three freshwater teleosts

AU Kirsch, R.; Nonnotte, G.

CS Lab. Physiol. Comp. Regul., CNRS, Strasbourg, Fr.

SO Respir. Physiol. (1977), 29(3), 339-54
CODEN: RSPYAK

DT Journal

LA English

CC 12-2 (Nonmammalian Biochemistry)

AB Cutaneous O consumption was the same (4.5 nmol/cm²/min) in the eel (*Anguilla anguilla*), trout (*Salmo gairdnerii*), and tench (*Tinca tinca*). It accounted for 35% of total O consumption in the eel; 23% in the tench, which lives in poorly **oxygenated water**; and 13% in the trout living in

highly **oxygenated water**. Cutaneous O consumption was equal to (Salmo and Tinca) or greater than (Anguilla) cutaneous O uptake from the external medium. Consequently, the **skin** in these 3 speceis is not an O exchanger for the benefit of other organs.

ST respiration **skin** fish; Anguilla respiration **skin**; Salmo respiration **skin**; Tinca respiration **skin**
 IT Animal respiration
 (by **skin**, of fish)
 IT Anguilla anguilla
 Salmo gairdneri
 Tench
 (respiration by **skin** of)
 IT **Skin**, metabolism
 (respiration by, of fish)

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	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	50.79	51.00
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
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	ENTRY	SESSION
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	ENTRY	SESSION
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L1	2392 S OXYGENATED (P) WATER
L2	822 S L1 AND (SOLUTION OR MEDICINAL OR SALINE OR TREATMENT)
L3	3 S L2 AND PRESERVATIVE
L4	551 S OXYGENATED WATER
L5	0 S L4 AND SPORTS
L6	6 S L4 AND SKIN

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<u>NEWS 4</u>	Feb 16	TOXLINE no longer being updated
<u>NEWS 5</u>	Apr 23	Search Derwent WPINDEX by chemical structure
<u>NEWS 6</u>	Apr 23	PRE-1967 REFERENCES NOW SEARCHABLE IN CAPLUS AND CA
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<u>NEWS 14</u>	Oct 09	Korean abstracts now included in Derwent World Patents Index
<u>NEWS 15</u>	Oct 09	Number of Derwent World Patents Index updates increased
<u>NEWS 16</u>	Oct 15	Calculated properties now in the REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY File
<u>NEWS 17</u>	Oct 22	Over 1 million reactions added to CASREACT
<u>NEWS 18</u>	Oct 22	DGENE GETSIM has been improved
<u>NEWS 19</u>	Oct 29	AAASD no longer available
<u>NEWS 20</u>	Nov 19	New Search Capabilities USPATFULL and USPAT2
<u>NEWS 21</u>	Nov 19	TOXCENTER(SM) - new toxicology file now available on STN
<u>NEWS 22</u>	Nov 29	COPPERLIT now available on STN
<u>NEWS 23</u>	Nov 29	DWPI revisions to NTIS and US Provisional Numbers
<u>NEWS 24</u>	Nov 30	Files VETU and VETB to have open access
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<u>NEWS 26</u>	Dec 10	DGENE BLAST Homology Search

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=> **s oxygenated (P) water**

18165 OXYGENATED
 1712185 WATER
 198138 WATERS
 1757758 WATER
 (WATER OR WATERS)

L1 2392 OXYGENATED (P) WATER

=> **s l1 and (solution or medicinal or saline or treatment)**

185843 SOLUTION
 220696 SOLUTIONS
 397710 SOLUTION
 (SOLUTION OR SOLUTIONS)
 1693247 SOLN
 802958 SOLNS
 2157561 SOLN
 (SOLN OR SOLNS)
 2240324 SOLUTION
 (SOLUTION OR SOLN)
 17098 MEDICINAL
 643 MEDICINALS
 17654 MEDICINAL
 (MEDICINAL OR MEDICINALS)
 80403 SALINE
 303 SALINES
 80574 SALINE
 (SALINE OR SALINES)
 1537818 TREATMENT
 144608 TREATMENTS
 1617579 TREATMENT
 (TREATMENT OR TREATMENTS)

L2 822 L1 AND (SOLUTION OR MEDICINAL OR SALINE OR TREATMENT)

=> **s l2 and preservative**

19545 PRESERVATIVE
 20034 PRESERVATIVES
 29893 PRESERVATIVE
 (PRESERVATIVE OR PRESERVATIVES)

L3 3 L2 AND PRESERVATIVE

=> d 13 1-3 all

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text	Citing References
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AN 2001:432812 HCAPLUS
 DN 135:36940
 TI Dye compositions for keratin fibers comprising a nonionic compound
 IN Bone, Eric; Mori, Harumi; Yamada, Hidetoshi
 PA L'oreal, Fr.
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 22 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM A61K007-13
 CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1106167	A2	20010613	EP 2000-310764	20001204
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	JP 2001220331	A2	20010814	JP 2000-369312	20001204
	US 2001032368	A1	20011025	US 2000-727585	20001204
PRAI	JP 1999-345546	A	19991203		

OS MARPAT 135:36940.

AB The present invention relates to a dye compn. for keratin fibers, in particular for human keratin fibers such as hair, comprising, at least one dye [oxidn. dye (base and/or coupler) or direct dye], and at least one nonionic compd. of the general formula $R(OCH_2CH_2)_nOR_1$ ($R = C_{10-30}$ alkyl; $R_1 = C_{10-30}$ alkyl; $n = 1-100$). The present invention also relates to processes and devices for dyeing using the aforesaid compns. For example, a two-part hair dye compn. was prepd. comprising (A) oxyethylenated fatty alc. 21, lauric acid 3, cetylstearyl alc. 11.5, polyacrylic acid 0.4, silica 1.2, opacifying agent 2, propylene glycol 10, a cationic polymer as 60% aq. soln. 5, Merquat 280 3.7, sequestering agent as needed, reducing agent as needed, 20% ammonia 11, oxidn. dye as needed, and water up to 100 parts, and (B) Elfacos GT 282S 6.0 g, diisopropyl adipate 50 g, C12-15 benzoate 10 g, preservatives as needed, and water up to 100 g. At the moment of use, 10 g of compn. A was mixed with 1 g of compn. B and 15 g of oxygenated water soln. at 20 vols. A thick and stable compn. was obtained. The compn. obtained was applied to locks of permed hair contg. 90% white hairs. After pausing 30 min, the locks were rinsed, then washed with shampoo, rinsed again and then dried. The hair was dyed to a natural brown color.

ST hair dye polyelectrolyte surfactant

IT Dyes

(acid; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Polyelectrolytes

Surfactants

(amphoteric; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Surfactants

(anionic; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Dyes

Polyelectrolytes

Surfactants

(cationic; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Anthraquinone dyes

Azo dyes

Oxidizing agents
 Reducing agents
 (dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Keratins
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
 (dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Hair preparations
 (dyes, oxidative; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Hair preparations
 (dyes; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (fatty, ethoxylated; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Dyes
 (naphthoquinone; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Dyes
 (natural; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Dyes
 (nitrobenzene; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Surfactants
 (nonionic; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Salts, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (of peroxy acids; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Peroxides, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (org.; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Enzymes, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (redox; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Peroxy acids
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (salts; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Dyes
 (triarylmethane; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Dyes
 (xanthine; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Surfactants
 (zwitterionic; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT 91-20-3D, Naphthalene, hydroxylated 95-55-6, o-Aminophenol 106-50-3,
 p-Phenylenediamine, biological studies 108-45-2, m-Phenylenediamine,
 biological studies 110-86-1, Pyridine, biological studies 120-72-9,
 Indole, biological studies 123-30-8, p-Aminophenol 124-43-6
496-15-1, Indoline 533-31-3, Sesamol 591-27-5, m-Aminophenol

612-76-0, m-Diphenol 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies
 7789-31-3D, Bromic acid, alkali metal salts 17126-46-4D, Hydrogen
 hexacyanoferrate, alkali metal salts 53694-17-0, Merquat 280
 68393-49-7 131015-90-2, Elfacos GT 282S 223104-80-1
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)

(dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and
 polyelectrolytes)

IT 7732-18-5, **Water**, biological studies

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)

(**oxygenated**; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising
 surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT 7782-44-7, Oxygen, biological studies

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)

(water contg.; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants
 and polyelectrolytes)

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text	Citing References
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AN 1987:162249 HCAPLUS

DN 106:162249

TI Fate and movement of azaarenes and their anaerobic biotransformation
 products in an aquifer contaminated by wood-**treatment** chemicals

AU Pereira, Wilfred E.; Rostad, Colleen E.; Updegraff, David M.; Bennett, Jon
 L.

CS Denver Fed. Cent., US Geol. Surv., Denver, CO, 80225, USA

SO Environ. Toxicol. Chem. (1987), 6(3), 163-76

CODEN: ETOCDK; ISSN: 0730-7268

DT Journal

LA English

CC 61-2 (Water)

Section cross-reference(s): 43

AB Infiltration of wastes contg. creosote and pentachlorophenol from surface
 impoundments at an abandoned wood **treatment** facility near Pensacola,
 Florida, resulted in contamination of the underlying sand and gravel
 aquifer. Pond sludges and sediments near the source were contaminated
 with 2- to 5-ring azaarenes having log Kow values of 2.0-5.6 (Kow is an
 n-octanol/**water** partition coeff.). However, the groundwater contained
 only azaarenes and their **oxygenated** and methylated derivs. having log
 Kow values of <3.5. These compds. also were present in coal
 tar-contaminated groundwater at a site near St. Louis Park, Minnesota.
 Lab. anaerobic degrdn. studies and on-site observations indicated that
oxygenated azaarenes probably were biotransformation products of
 reactions mediated by indigenous microbial populations. Microbial
 N-methylation, C-methylation, and O-methylation reactions are reported
 here for the 1st time. In the presence of nutrients and C sources such as
 OAc- and propionate, all azaarenes studied were either partially or
 completely degraded. Evidence for the microbial degrdn. of azaarenes in
 groundwater from anaerobic zones is presented. **Oxygenated** azaarenes
 were relatively more **water**-sol., mobile, and persistent in hydrogeol.
 environments.

ST azaarene groundwater pollution wood processing; biotransformation
 anaerobic azaarene groundwater pollution; aquifer contamination wood
 processing chem

IT Water pollution

(by wood-**treatment** chems., of groundwater, fate and migration
 of azaarenes and their anaerobic biotransformation products in, of
 florida)

IT Wood **preservatives**

(groundwater pollution by, fate and migration of azaarenes and their
 anaerobic biotransformation products in relation to)

IT Methylation
(of azaarenes, by anaerobic microorganisms, groundwater pollution by wood-**treatment** chems. in relation to)

IT Wood
(**treatment** of, compds. for, groundwater pollution by, fate and migration of azaarenes and their anaerobic biotransformation products in)

IT Heterocyclic compounds
RL: POL (Pollutant); OCCU (Occurrence)
(nitrogen, arom., groundwater pollution by, from wood-**treatment**, biotransformation products in relation to, of Florida)

IT 15113-00-5P
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, in hydroxymethylquinoline degrdn. by anaerobic microorganisms, groundwater pollution by wood-**treatment** chems. in relation to)

IT 491-30-5P, 1-Hydroxyisoquinoline 4594-71-2P
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, in isoquinoline degrdn. by anaerobic microorganisms, groundwater pollution by wood-**treatment** chems. in relation to)

IT 607-66-9P, 4-Methyl-2(1H)-quinolinone 2584-47-6P
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, in methylquinoline degrdn. by anaerobic microorganisms, groundwater pollution by wood-**treatment** chems. in relation to)

IT 59-31-4P, 2(1H)-Quinolinone 606-43-9P
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, in quinoline degrdn. by anaerobic microorganisms, groundwater pollution by wood-**treatment** chems. in relation to)

IT 59-31-4 86-74-8, Carbazole 91-22-5, Quinoline, biological studies 91-63-4, 2-Methylquinoline 119-65-3, Isoquinoline 260-94-6, Acridine 491-30-5 491-35-0, 4-Methylquinoline 578-95-0
RL: OCCU (Occurrence)
(groundwater pollution by, fate and migration of azaarenes and wood-**treatment** chems. in relation to, of Florida)

IT 7727-37-9
RL: OCCU (Occurrence)
(heterocyclic compounds, nitrogen, arom., groundwater pollution by, from wood-**treatment**, biotransformation products in relation to, of Florida)

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text	Citing References
-----------	-------------------

AN 1965:447269 HCAPLUS
DN 63:47269
OREF 63:8619f,8620a-b
TI Wax-polyethylene paper-coating emulsions containing solubilized proteins
IN Behnke, John M.
PA NOPCO Chemical Co.
SO 5 pp.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
NCL 260008000
CC 52 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3192172		19650629	US	19610317

AB Sapond., **oxygenated** paraffin waxes are used as the primary emulsifiers. As secondary emulsifiers, 1-15% H2O-solubilized soybean protein or casein are claimed; mixts. of the emulsions with polymer latexes are also

claimed. As **water** softeners, silicates and phosphates may be present. For example, 21 lb. paraffin wax, m. 150-5°F., and 18.7 lb. of a Fischer-Tropsch wax were melted together at 110°, and 7 lb. of polyethylene of mol. wt. 7000 was added. Concurrently, 5.38 lb. primary emulsifier **soln.** was prepd., consisting of 0.48 lb. **oxygenated** hard paraffin wax and 0.05 lb. NaOH dispersed in H₂O at 100°. As the secondary emulsifier, H₂O 45.2, casein 1.8, 28% NH₄OH 14, Na₄P₄O₁₂ 0.11, and 37.5% aq. Na₂Si₄O₉ 0.28 lb. were mixed in a 3rd vessel at 100°. The 2 emulsifier **solns.** were then combined and the molten mixt. of wax and polyethylene added to give a dispersion, which was emulsified by passing through a homogenizer at 4500 psi. and 100° giving emulsion particles of <2 μ size. The emulsion was cooled rapidly to 40° and HCHO was added as a **preservative**; it was stable for >6 months. To 15 lb. of the emulsion, 15 lb. of an aq. emulsion contg. 50% poly(vinyl acetate) (I) solids and 15 lb. of an aq. latex contg. 50% solids comprising I and acrylic acid were added at room temp. to give a wax-latex emulsion of similar storage stability. Both the wax emulsion and the wax-latex mixt. were coated on paper and dried at 300°F. as 1-mil coatings. These were nonblocking, resistant to penetration by turpentine, H₂O, castor oil, and corn oil during a 1-week test period, and did not crack when creased.

=> s **oxygenated water**

18165 OXYGENATED
1712185 WATER
198138 WATERS
1757758 WATER

(WATER OR WATERS)

L4 551 OXYGENATED WATER
(OXYGENATED(W)WATER)

=> s **14 and sports**

1693 SPORTS

L5 0 L4 AND SPORTS

=> s **14 and skin**

158976 SKIN
5661 SKINS
161854 SKIN

(SKIN OR SKINS)

L6 6 L4 AND SKIN

=> d **16 1-6 all**

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text	Citing References
-----------	-------------------

AN 1989:463717 HCAPLUS

DN 111:63717

TI Method for introducing gas into water in superequilibrium quantity, apparatus for carrying out the method and water produced by the method

IN Ott, Walter H.; Kehrli, Juerg H.

PA Harrier, Inc., USA

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 13 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM B01F003-04

ICS B01F005-00

CC 61-5 (Water)

Section cross-reference(s): 16, 19, 60, 63

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.

KIND DATE

APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI	EP 312642	A1	19890426	EP 1987-115583	19871023
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	ZA 8807848	A	19890726	ZA 1988-7848	19881020
	IL 88116	A1	19921115	IL 1988-88116	19881020
	EP 314015	A1	19890503	EP 1988-117600	19881021
	EP 314015	B1	19940706		
	EP 314015	B2	19970709		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	WO 8903724	A1	19890505	WO 1988-EP948	19881021
	W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CH, DE, DK, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MC, MG, MW, NL, NO, RO, SD, SE, SU, US				
	RW: BJ, CF, CG, CM, GA, ML, MR, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 8826145	A1	19890523	AU 1988-26145	19881021
	AU 604584	B2	19901220		
	JP 01199634	A2	19890811	JP 1988-264251	19881021
	BR 8807270	A	19900301	BR 1988-7270	19881021
	JP 02501990	T2	19900705	JP 1988-508794	19881021
	JP 2760534	B2	19980604		
	HU 54071	A2	19910128	HU 1988-6280	19881021
	ES 2056091	T3	19941001	ES 1988-117600	19881021
	CN 1033577	A	19890705	CN 1988-107298	19881022
	DD 297774	A5	19920123	DD 1988-321031	19881024
	DK 8903108	A	19890622	DK 1989-3108	19890622
	FI 8903095	A	19890622	FI 1989-3095	19890622
	NO 8902594	A	19890823	NO 1989-2594	19890622
PRAI	EP 1987-115583		19871023		
	EP 1988-116219		19880930		
	WO 1988-EP948		19881021		

AB A gas, e.g. O₂, O₃, CO₂, He, or Ar, is introduced into water in superequil. amts. by moving and circulating the water to form an intensive vortex similar to a tornado funnel and exposing the surface of the funnel to the gas. The circulation is maintained until every water particle has entered and left the vortex 100 times. The gas is then in a stable and bound state. The app. for the method has a balloon-like container with a tapered lower part and an oblique and tangential inlet somewhat below the largest diam. of the balloon. The feedback circulation path includes a pump and a resonator between the lower end of the container and the duct. The resonator forces the water flowing there through to rotate in a plane normal to the flow direction creating a vortex. **Oxygenated water** formed by this process was found to stimulate blood coagulation, reduce alc. effects on people, reduce yeast infections on **skin**, reduce frostbite, and promote seed germination.

ST gas uptake water superequil app

IT Wastewater treatment

Water purification

(gas uptake in, at superequil. levels)

IT 124-38-9P, Carbon dioxide, uses and miscellaneous 7440-37-1P, Argon, uses and miscellaneous 7440-59-7P, Helium, uses and miscellaneous 7782-44-7P, Oxygen, uses and miscellaneous 10028-15-6P, Ozone, uses and miscellaneous

RL: PREP (Preparation)

(water contg. superequil. amts. of, prepn. of)

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full
Text

Citing
References

AN 1985:209144 HCAPLUS
DN 102:209144
TI Oil-in-water emulsions for cosmetic use
IN Herzog, Paul; Herzog-Thomander, Karin
PA Switz.
SO Patentschrift (Switz.), 3 pp.
CODEN: SWXXAS

DT Patent
LA French
IC ICM A61K007-00
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	CH 647145	A	19850115	CH 1981-1995	19810324
AB	Oil-in-water emulsions for cosmetics contain oxygenated water and compds. from milk, oily compds. and emulsifiers. Since the oily phase of milk is a very fine dispersion it is easily transported across the skin by the oxygenated water . Thus, glycerol monostearate [31566-31-1] 160, paraffin oil 160, cetyl alc. [36653-82-4] 160, liq. petrolatum 300 and Tween 80 [9005-65-6] 50 g were mixed in a std. mixing app. This mixt. (300 g) was mixed with 1 L of a mixt. of cow milk and water (1:2) at 70°. This was followed by the addn. of 0.8 L distd. water contg. 200 mL oxygenated water (30%).				
ST	milk oxygenated water emulsion cosmetic				
IT	Milk (cosmetic oil-in-water emulsions contg. oxygenated water and)				
IT	Paraffin oils RL: BIOL (Biological study) (cosmetic oil-in-water emulsions contg. oxygenated water and milk and)				
IT	Cosmetics (emulsions, oil-in-water, oxygenated water and milk for)				
IT	112-92-5	9005-65-6	31566-31-1	36653-82-4	
	RL: BIOL (Biological study) (cosmetic oil-in-water emulsions contg. oxygenated water and milk and)				
IT	7732-18-5, biological studies RL: BIOL (Biological study) (oxygenated, cosmetic oil-in-water emulsions contg. milk and)				

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text	Citing References
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AN 1984:616462 HCAPLUS
DN 101:216462
TI Ointment containing arsenic and cassava flour for cancer treatment
IN Darcheux, Mario
PA Fr.
SO Fr. Demande, 3 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DT Patent
LA French
IC A61K035-78
ICA A61K033-36; A61K033-40
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 2539993	A1	19840803	FR 1983-1408	19830128
AB	An ointment contg. As 2, cassava flour 2, oxygenated water 2, cognac 2 and a medicinal plant (moucou-moucou) 2 g is useful for skin cancer treatment. Remission of a tumor is obsd. at the end of 2 mo after application.				
ST	skin cancer ointment; cognac skin cancer; cassava flour skin cancer; plant medicinal skin cancer; arsenic ointment skin cancer				
IT	Neoplasm inhibitors (arsenic and cognac and cassava flour in ointments as skin)				

IT Moucou-moucou
 (ointments contg., for **skin** cancer treatment)
 IT Alcoholic beverages
 (cognac, ointments contg., for **skin** cancer treatment)
 IT Cassava
 (flour, ointments contg., for **skin** cancer treatment)
 IT 7440-38-2, biological studies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (ointments contg., for **skin** cancer treatment)
 IT 7732-18-5, biological studies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (oxygenated, ointments contg., for **skin** cancer treatment)

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text	Citing References
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AN 1984:25946 HCAPLUS
 DN 100:25946
 TI Cosmetics containing **oxygenated water**
 PA Watanabe, Shizuho, Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 IC A61K007-00
 CC 62-1 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 58185512	A2	19831029	JP 1982-67493	19820423
	JP 03068843	B4	19911030		

AB Cosmetics contain **oxygenated water** which maintains a const. pH and activates **skin** metab. when applied to the **skin**. The **oxygenated water** is prepd. by aeration of water with air contg. O₃. Thus, a mixt. of alc. 40, L-menthol 0.07, D-camphor 0.07, and perfume 0.3% was added to O₃-contg. 55.56% and 4% 1,3-butylene glycol and mixed to obtain a hair tonic.

ST ozone water cosmetic; hair prepn ozone water

IT Hair preparations
 (ozone-contg. water for)

IT Cosmetics
 (water contg. ozone for)

IT 7732-18-5, biological studies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (ozone-contg., for cosmetics)

IT 10028-15-6, biological studies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (water contg., for cosmetics)

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text	Citing References
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AN 1982:584345 HCAPLUS
 DN 97:184345
 TI Environmentally favorable liming of **skins**
 IN Fekete, Kalman; Karnischer, Tamas; Malovecz, Istvan; Tuba, Istvan;
 Lukasics, Bela; Makk, Antal; Princz, Zoltan; Szabo, Antal
 PA Bor-, Mubor- es Cipoipari Kutato Intezet, Hung.
 SO Belg., 16 pp.
 CODEN: BEXXAL
 DT Patent
 LA French
 CC 45-2 (Industrial Organic Chemicals, Leather, Fats, and Waxes)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	BE 892433	A1	19820910	BE 1982-10450	19820310
	HU 24330	O	19830128	HU 1981-616	19810311
	HU 181796	B	19831112		
	FR 2501717	A1	19820917	FR 1982-3987	19820310
	FR 2501717	B1	19851115		
	WO 8203228	A1	19820930	WO 1982-HU9	19820310
	W: AT, DE, JP, NL, RO, SU, US				
	NL 8220057	A	19830201	NL 1982-20057	19820310
	JP 58500252	T2	19830217	JP 1982-500849	19820310
	JP 01040880	B4	19890831		
	DE 3237431	T	19831020	DE 1982-3237431	19820310
	AT 8209013	A	19840915	AT 1982-9013	19820310
	AT 377781	B	19850425		
	CS 232721	B2	19850214	CS 1982-1678	19820311
	DD 210078	A5	19840530	DD 1982-238272	19820318
	US 4457759	A	19840703	US 1982-440222	19821029
	RO 88178	B3	19860228	RO 1982-109004	19821109
PRAI	HU 1981-616		19810311		
	WO 1982-HU9		19820310		

AB Pigskins are subjected to enzymic unhairing and to liming (to destroy hair) with a liquor contg. $\leq 2\%$ Na₂S and/or NaSH, and the liquor (before removal of **skins**) is treated with Mn sulfate and **oxygenated water** to oxidize sulfide ions, giving a less noxious liquor. Thus, pigskins were subjected to enzymic unhairing, rinsed, treated with 30% water (based on **skins**) in the presence of 1% of a 60% Na₂S soln. for 90 min, treated with 70% water contg. 4% Ca(OH)₂ for ~16 h, treated with 100% water and 0.04% Mn sulfate for 15 min, treated with 5% **oxygenated water** during 10 min, and agitated for 150 min to oxidize sulfide ions. The liquor was removed, and the hides were processed to prep. leather.

ST pigskin liming pollution control; sulfide oxidn pigskin liming; manganese catalyst oxidn sulfide; hide liming pollution control

IT Oxidation catalysts
(manganese sulfate, for sulfide ions in liquor from liming of pigskins)

IT Hide
(pigskin, liming of, oxidn. of sulfide ions in, for pollution control)

IT 10124-55-7
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(catalysts, for oxidn. of sulfide ions in liquor from liming of pigskins)

IT 1313-82-2, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(oxidn. of, in liquor from liming of pigskins, for pollution control)

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text	Citing References
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AN 1977:465529 HCAPLUS

DN 87:65529

TI Cutaneous respiration in three freshwater teleosts

AU Kirsch, R.; Nonnotte, G.

CS Lab. Physiol. Comp. Regul., CNRS, Strasbourg, Fr.

SO Respir. Physiol. (1977), 29(3), 339-54

CODEN: RSPYAK

DT Journal

LA English

CC 12-2 (Nonmammalian Biochemistry)

AB Cutaneous O consumption was the same (4.5 nmol/cm²/min) in the eel (*Anguilla anguilla*), trout (*Salmo gairdnerii*), and tench (*Tinca tinca*). It accounted for 35% of total O consumption in the eel; 23% in the tench, which lives in poorly **oxygenated water**; and 13% in the trout living in

highly **oxygenated water**. Cutaneous O consumption was equal to (Salmo and Tinca) or greater than (Anguilla) cutaneous O uptake from the external medium. Consequently, the **skin** in these 3 speceis is not an O exchanger for the benefit of other organs.

ST respiration **skin** fish; Anguilla respiration **skin**; Salmo respiration **skin**; Tinca respiration **skin**
 IT Animal respiration
 (by **skin**, of fish)
 IT Anguilla anguilla
 Salmo gairdneri
 Tench
 (respiration by **skin** of)
 IT **Skin**, metabolism
 (respiration by, of fish)

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	50.79	51.00

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-5.29	-5.29

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	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.42	51.42

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-5.29

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=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:49:42 ON 12 DEC 2001)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:49:54 ON 12 DEC 2001

L1 2392 S OXYGENATED (P) WATER
L2 822 S L1 AND (SOLUTION OR MEDICINAL OR SALINE OR TREATMENT)
L3 3 S L2 AND PRESERVATIVE
L4 551 S OXYGENATED WATER
L5 0 S L4 AND SPORTS
L6 6 S L4 AND SKIN

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 08:58:33 ON 12 DEC 2001

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:02:37 ON 12 DEC 2001

=> s (kerosine or kerosene) and ether and (acetal or ketal or glycol)

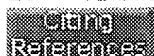
17987 Kerosine
408 Kerosines
18095 Kerosine
(Kerosine or Kerosines)
5478 Kerosene
27 Kerosenes
5492 Kerosene
(Kerosene or Kerosenes)
356882 Ether
106980 Ethers
400073 Ether
(Ether or Ethers)
36251 Acetal
16833 Acetals
43626 Acetal
(Acetal or Acetals)
8661 Ketal
3414 Ketals
10227 Ketal
(Ketal or Ketals)
263433 Glycol
30431 Glycols
274190 Glycol
(Glycol or Glycols)
L7 408 (Kerosine or Kerosene) AND Ether AND (Acetal or Ketal or Glycol)

=> s 17 and (light or heavy)

700256 Light
3811 Lights
701777 Light
(Light or Lights)
260877 Heavy
71 Heavies
260927 Heavy
(Heavy or Heavies)
L8 46 L7 AND (Light or Heavy)

=> d 18 1-46 ti

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

 Citing
References

TI Low-pollution fuel

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

[Citing
References](#)

TI Extraction of middle distillates with polyalkylene **glycols** and **glycol ethers** for removal of non-basic heterocyclic nitrogen compounds

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

[Citing
References](#)

TI Method for isolating enriched source of conducting polymers precursors using monohydroxy alcohol treating agent

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

[Citing
References](#)

TI **Heavy** oil remover

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

[Citing
References](#)

TI **Heavy** oil degreasing compositions

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

[Citing
References](#)

TI **Heavy** oil degreasing compositions

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

[Citing
References](#)

TI Composition of surfactant and its use in emulsified fuels

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

[Citing
References](#)

TI Karl Fischer coulometric titration using a diaphragmless cell

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

[Citing
References](#)

TI Cleaning of apparatus used in the petroleum industry

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

[Citing
References](#)

TI A comparison of emissions from clean diesel fuels

L8 ANSWER 11 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

[Citing
References](#)

TI Cleaning of residual deposits on industrial plant equipments

L8 ANSWER 12 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

[Citing
References](#)

TI Method for solvent stripping of residues adhered to industrial plant apparatus using organic solvent

L8 ANSWER 13 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing
References

TI Surface-treating agents and method for hiding scratches on coated surfaces

L8 ANSWER 14 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing
References

TI Liquid-phase fluorination

L8 ANSWER 15 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing
References

TI Colorimetric indicators for **light** oils

L8 ANSWER 16 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing
References

TI Performance-oriented packaging standards; changes to classification, hazard communication, packaging and handling requirements based on UN standards and agency initiative

L8 ANSWER 17 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing
References

TI **Light** oil identifying agent

L8 ANSWER 18 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing
References

TI Fuel gases and carbon dioxide separation by absorption

L8 ANSWER 19 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing
References

TI Fuel oil-emulsifying agents

L8 ANSWER 20 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing
References

TI Cellulosic ultrafiltration membranes

L8 ANSWER 21 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing
References

TI Flushing agents containing diethylene **glycol** alkyl **ethers**, esters, and hydrocarbon oils

L8 ANSWER 22 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing
References

TI Coating compositions for paper

L8 ANSWER 23 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing
References

TI Hollow yarn composed of regenerated cellulose

L8 ANSWER 24 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing
References

TI Macaroni cupraammonium rayon yarn

L8 ANSWER 25 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

[Citing
References](#)

TI Microorganism inhibitor for hydrocarbon compositions

L8 ANSWER 26 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

[Citing
References](#)

TI Emulsion washing composition for cleaning **heavy** mazut residues from surfaces

L8 ANSWER 27 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

[Citing
References](#)

TI Dusting-resistant manganese fertilizer

L8 ANSWER 28 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

[Citing
References](#)

TI Testing agents for detecting flaws in articles

L8 ANSWER 29 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

[Citing
References](#)

TI Thixotropic dye-containing compositions for detecting flaws or surface discontinuities in objects

L8 ANSWER 30 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

[Citing
References](#)

TI Water-oil emulsions for protecting the finish of metal against oxidative deterioration

L8 ANSWER 31 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

[Citing
References](#)

TI Safe preparation of stable reactive aluminum powder and paste

L8 ANSWER 32 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

[Citing
References](#)

TI Plating aluminum on hot surfaces by contact with diethylaluminum hydride

L8 ANSWER 33 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

[Citing
References](#)

TI Gel-forming penetrant for flaw detection

L8 ANSWER 34 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

[Citing
References](#)

TI Sweetening of **light** hydrocarbon oils

L8 ANSWER 35 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

[Citing
References](#)

TI High-octane motor fuels by recycle reforming and solvent extraction

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References

TI Upper-cylinder lubricants and tune-up solvents

L8 ANSWER 37 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

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TI Fluorescent printing pastes and inks

L8 ANSWER 38 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

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TI American Society for Testing Materials, Standards, 1955, IV. Paint, naval stores, cellulose, wax polishes, wood, acoustical materials, sandwich and building constructions, fire tests

L8 ANSWER 39 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

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References

TI 2-Vinylimidazole and 1-methyl-2-vinylimidazole

L8 ANSWER 40 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing
References

TI American Society for Testing Materials, Standards, 1952. IV. Paint, naval stores, wood, sandwich constructions, building constructions, fire tests

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References

TI Preparation for treating fibrous material liable to decay or to be affected by microorganisms

L8 ANSWER 42 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

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References

TI Reconditioning paper surfaces

L8 ANSWER 43 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing
References

TI Leak detection

L8 ANSWER 44 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

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References

TI Spray tests against adult mosquitoes. II. Spray tests with anopheline (Anopheles punctulatis farauti) adults

L8 ANSWER 45 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

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References

TI Dialkylcyclohexyl **glycols** and derivatives

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References

TI Solubilities of unvulcanized rubbers

=> d 18 21 30 34 36 all

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Full Text	Citing References
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AN 1976:20138 HCAPLUS
 DN 84:20138
 TI Flushing agents containing diethylene glycol alkyl ethers, esters, and hydrocarbon oils
 IN Murakoshi, Ryuichiro
 PA Idemitsu Kosan Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Japan. Kokai, 5 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 IC C10M
 CC 51-11 (Fossil Fuels, Derivatives, and Related Products)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 50097603	A2	19750802	JP 1973-144710	19731228
	JP 52006729	B4	19770224		

AB A flushing compn. having a viscosity of >2.0 cSt at 37.8° contains:
 (1) 10-50 wt.% diethylene glycol mono- and/or dialkyl ether, (2) 0.1-3 wt.% of one or more of esters $C_mH_{2m}+1CO_2C_nH_{2n}+1$, where m is an integer (1-3), n also an integer (1-5), and $m + n \geq 4$, (3) >30 wt.% of light petroleum hydrocarbon oils with flash point >40° and b.p. >150°, and (4) a suitable amt. of a viscosity-adjusting agent selected from known petroleum hydrocarbon oils, polybutene, and synthetic lubricants. The flushing compn. is suitable for land and marine internal combustion engines, industrial machineries, etc. Thus, a flushing compn. contg. diethylene glycol monobutyl ether [112-34-5] 30, isoamyl acetate [123-92-2] 1, kerosine 50, and 500 neutral base oil 19 wt.% had a sp. gr. 0.8561 at 15°, flash point 70°, viscosity 2.517 cSt at 37.8°, and total acid value 0.02 mg KOH/g. The flushing agent had a high solubilizing capacity for sludges, low toxicity, no adverse effects on rubber, and was odorless.
 ST internal combustion engine flushing compn
 IT Kerosine
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (flushing compns. contg., for internal combustion engines)
 IT Engines
 (flushing compns. for internal combustion, esters and ethers for)
 IT 112-34-5 123-92-2
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (flushing compns. contg., for internal combustion engines)

L8 ANSWER 30 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text	Citing References
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AN 1971:129479 HCAPLUS
 DN 74:129479
 TI Water-oil emulsions for protecting the finish of metal against oxidative deterioration
 IN Johnson, Keith Liddell; Anderson, Harry T.
 PA Swift and Co.
 SO U.S., 3 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC B01F; C23F
 NCL 117134000
 CC 55 (Ferrous Metals and Alloys)

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 3565678	A	19710223	US 1968-724613	19680426
	US 3726807	A	19730410	US 1970-89454	19701113
PRAI	US 1968-724613		19680426		

AB An optically transparent, 1-phase emulsion of water and oil was prepd. by incorporating a corrosion inhibitor so that the emulsion protects metallic surfaces during storage against extremes in humidity and temp. without pinholing but allowing the emulsion to "breathe" or change in moisture content with humidity. The emulsifying agent is a ternary mixt. of a condensation product of an alkanolamine having at least 1 acylatable H atom on the amino group and a fatty acylating substance having 12-20 C atoms in the fatty acyl group, a poly(oxyethylene) deriv. with a mol. wt. of 300-2000 in the polyethylene portion, and an **ether** of a low mol. wt. alkylene **glycol**. The amt. of emulsifier used is 30-40% and this stabilizes the water and oil mixt. between 20:80 and 80:20 ratios. The hydrocarbon oil used is mineral oil or its fractions. Corrosion inhibitors are used in the amt. of 0-2% based on the emulsion and may be Na silicates, alkanolamines, higher fatty amines, Na gluconates, Na glucoheptonate, Na salt of EDTA, etc. The 1-phase emulsion is easily removed by washing with large amounts of water. As an example 600 g polyethylene **glycol** having a mol. wt. of 600 was reacted with 400 g of tall oil fatty acids in the presence of 2.5 g toluenesulfonic acid under a vacuum at 142° for 6 hr. The unesterified acid remaining was 4.62% by titrn. To this mixt. was added 57 g bis(2-hydroxyethyl) amine and then the mixt. was maintained at 149° for 2 more hr. To this reaction product was added 300 g ethylene **glycol** monophenyl **ether** and 1500 g each of water and a **light** lubricating oil. To this was added 25 g of 1-(2-aminoethyl)piperazine as a corrosion inhibitor. A strip of sheet steel thinly coated with the emulsion was protected well in 100% humidity and oscillating temp.

ST water oil emulsions steel oxidn; inhibitors emulsions steel oxidn

IT Corn oil

RL: USES (Uses)

(fatty acids, methyl esters, reaction products with 2,2'-iminodiethanol and polyethylene **glycols** monomethyl **ether**, coating with lubricating oils contg., on steel for corrosion prevention during storage)

IT Lubricating oils

Hydrocarbon oils, uses and miscellaneous

Kerosine

Olive oil

Turkey-red oil

RL: USES (Uses)

(in coatings, contg. polyethylene **glycol** reaction products, on steel for corrosion prevention during storage)

IT Coating materials

(oils contg. polyethylene **glycol** reaction products, on steel for corrosion prevention during storage)

IT Fatty acids, compounds

RL: USES (Uses)

(tall oil, in coatings contg. polyethylene **glycol** reaction products, on steel for corrosion prevention during storage)

IT Glucoheptonic acid, monosodium salt

RL: USES (Uses)

(corrosion inhibitor, in coatings on steel for oxidn. prevention during storage)

IT 1-Dodecanethiol, ethoxylated

RL: USES (Uses)

(reaction products with 1,1'-iminodi-2-propanol and 2-(2-propoxyethoxy)ethanol in olive oil, coating with sodium glucoheptonate-contg., on steel for corrosio prevention during storage)

IT Ethanol, 2,2'-iminodi-

RL: USES (Uses)
(reaction products with polyethylene **glycols** in hydrocarbon oils, coating with corrosion inhibitor-contg., on steel for oxidn. prevention during storage)

IT 111-76-2 122-99-6 6881-94-3
RL: USES (Uses)
(coatings contg., on steel for corrosion prevention during storage)

IT 140-31-8 6834-92-0
RL: USES (Uses)
(corrosion inhibitor, in coatings on steel for oxidn. prevention during storage)

IT 25231-46-3
RL: USES (Uses)
(reaction product with 2,2'-iminodiethanol and polyethylene **glycols** and tall oil fatty acids in lubrication oils contg. 2-phenoxyethanol, coating with 1-(2-aminoethyl)piperazine-contg., on steel for corrosion prevention during storage)

IT 26027-38-3
RL: USES (Uses)
(reaction products with 1,1'-iminodiethanol and turkey-red oils in hydrocarbon oils, coating with sodium silicate-contg., on steel for corrosion prevention during storage)

IT 9004-74-4
RL: USES (Uses)
(reaction products with 2,2'-iminodiethanol and methyl ester of corn oil fatty acids in lubricating oils, coating with corrosion inhibitor-contg., on steel for oxidn. prevention during storage)

IT 25322-68-3
RL: USES (Uses)
(reaction products with 2,2'-iminodiethanol and tall oil fatty acids and toluene sulfonic acid in lubricating oils, coating with 1-(2-aminoethyl)piperidine-contg., on steel for corrosion prevention during storage)

IT 110-97-4
RL: USES (Uses)
(reaction products with ethoxylated dodecylmercaptan and olive oil in 2-(2-propoxyethoxy)ethanol, coating with sodium glucoheptonate-contg., on steel for corrosion prevention during storage)

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Full Text	Citing References
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AN 1963:52379 HCAPLUS

DN 58:52379

OREF 58:8840c-f

TI Sweetening of **light** hydrocarbon oils

PA Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij N.V.

SO 8 pp.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

CC 27 (Petroleum and Petroleum Derivatives)

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 879731		19611011	GB	
NL		19581024		

AB Most of the mercaptans present in hydrocarbon oils and b. 150-275° are oxidized to disulfides without appreciable color deterioration of the oil by treatment with O and 0.05-5.0% by vol. of an alkali soln. (1-20% by wt.) contg. 10-70%, alkali metal formate or acetate as solutizer for the mereaptans and a mono- or polyhydroxy compd. or **ether** thereof (1-9:3 with respect to solutizer) for promoting the solvent power for O. For example, a straight-run **kerosine**, b. 150-250°, contg. 0.0166% by wt. mercaptan S (I) and having +30 Saybolt color was treated continuously at 20° with air contg. 200% of the O required for oxidn. of the

mercaptans to disulfides in the presence of an aq. soln. contg. KOH 419, alkylphenols 27, HCO₂H 218, and triethylene glycol 139 g./kg. The treated product contained 0.0009% by wt. I and had +23 Saybolt color. Similar treatment of jet fuel, b. 150-250° and having 0.011% by wt. I and +30 Saybolt color, with O and an sq. soln. contg. KOH 305, alkylphenols 45, HOAc 228, and triethylene glycol 160 g./kg. gave a product contg. 0.0009% by wt. I and having +21 Saybolt color. Similar treatment of gasoline b. 90-180° and having 0.012% by wt. RSH S and +30 Saybolt color, with O and an aq. soln. contg. KOH 335, alkylphenols 20, HOAc 242 and triethylene glycol 172 g./kg. gave a product having +30 Saybolt color and contg. 0.0032% by wt. I. Treatment of each of the above hydrocarbon oils with O and sq. KOH soln. contg. alkylphenols gave products of low I content, but color deterioration was severe in each case.

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Full Text	Citing References
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AN 1960:36380 HCAPLUS

DN 54:36380

OREF 54:7134c-f

TI Upper-cylinder lubricants and tune-up solvents

IN Tom, Theodore B.; Brehm, Allen E.

PA Standard Oil Co. (Indiana)

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

CC 22 (Petroleum, Lubricants, and Asphalt)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2914479		19591124	US	
AB	<p>Gum deposits are removed and tune-up is effected by introducing into the carburetor a mixt. boiling above the gasoline range and contg. 50-90% by vol. of a light aromatic oil ext. of a SAE 5-10W lubricating oil and 10-50% by vol. of ethylene glycol monoethyl ether (I). Thus, an upper lubricant contained a phenol ext. of a 5W-base lubricating oil (II) 75, I 24.3, dilinoleic acid 0.25, kerosine 0.25, and a pour-point depressant 0.2% by vol. A 2nd mixt. was prepd. comprising II 75, I 24.5, and antirust inhibitor (Alox 856) 0.5% by vol. In a corrosion test, 0.67% by vol. of the 2nd mixt. in gasoline decreased the rusted area of a steel panel from 35 to <1%. In the A.S.T.M. D-381 gum test, 25 mg. of gum was removed in 15 min. without stirring from 6 beakers by the same 20 mg. of the 2nd mixt. before its solvent power declined. The addn. of 0.78% by vol. of the 2nd mixt. to premium gasoline reduced the amt. of combustion-chamber deposits from 10.6 g. to 8.9 g. per cylinder during a 40-hr. run. In a 20-hr. Lauson engine test, the acetone-sol. deposits were reduced from 112.4 mg. to 27.1 mg. by the addn. of 0.67% by vol. of the 2nd mixt. to gasoline and from 225.1 mg. to 27.3 mg. by the addn. of the same amt. to a gasoline plus a concentrate which had a tendency to form induction-system deposits.</p>				

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